

On our last page will be found reported the Fifth Lecture of Dr. Lardner. It was by far the most interesting and the best attended of the course. As our report was written out for yesterday's paper, the error in the closing paragraph, stating that the continuation is to be delivered to-morrow evening, is easily explained. Dr. Lardner lectures this evening at Niblo's.

The poem on our last page, should have appeared yesterday, with the notice of the Southern Literary Messenger.

For a Poem on "The Dead Sea," see Last Page.

For brief Literary Notices, Statistics of Illinois, &c. see First Page.

For City Intelligence see next Page.

**THE CASE OF MR. REESIDE.**—Our readers will have noticed in our last a statement that Mr. Reeside, (the Land Admiral) had obtained a verdict against the United States for the round sum of \$123,496, being the balance found due on a long series of intricate dealings between him and the General Post Office.

The statement of this fact is a most pungent commentary on the character and financial management of the General Post Office under the two last Administrations. Mr. Reeside was a favorite and very heavy contractor for the transportation of the Mails, and in time became an Agent of the Department in the negotiation of loans, extensions, &c.—one of the several brokers that the wretched mismanagement, prodigality and incapacity of the Postmaster General rendered necessary. Accordingly, he borrowed, and lent, and shinned, and procured shaves, until, in the state of chaos in which the Government accounts were kept, there was no telling which party was in debt to the other. Mr. Kendall left on the books, as part of the assets of the Department, a claim against Mr. Reeside of some \$32,000. Mr. Granger attempted to realize this snug sum; when lo! he was met by a counter-claim for over \$200,000! As there was no coming at the matter amicably, Mr. Granger sued for the Government's demand, and the case has been before the U. S. District Court and a Jury for the last three weeks. The result is a verdict for Reeside of over One Hundred and Eighty-eight Thousand Dollars! which the Department must pay; and after all, it is said Mr. Reeside will be a heavy loser by the business he did for the Government. Similar to this was the verdict in the case of the U. States vs. Samuel L. Gouverneur, Gen. Jackson's Postmaster in this City. These debts and thousands like them the present Administration are obliged to pay; whereupon Loco-Focoism cries out that the Whigs are incurring a National Debt! Is this honest?

**MR. SCHOOLCRAFT'S LECTURE.**—On Wednesday evening the fifth lecture of the Lyceum Course, on Indian character, traits, &c. was delivered in the Tabernacle, by H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT, Esq. before a very numerous and gratified audience. The Lecturer, from the indistinct and unsatisfactory knowledge which has as yet rewarded the study and researches of the curious into the origin and early history of the American Indians, preferred to take a rather general view of them through their natural characteristics than to draw any one line of observation which would necessarily lead to inquiries for which the data we at present possess are insufficient. The Indian, he said, was a scholar of nature; every bird of the air and every quadruped had for him a voice of admonition. Of that school are the tales and instructions of his youth and they are but forcibly confirmed as he advances in experience. His impulses and passions and virtues are strong and energetic. His hospitality is proverbial—his affections for his friends and family warm and devoted, and he laments them when dead with a sober endurance and manly fortitude. His war-path is not sought through a thirst for blood, and if, in his reasoning the inferences are wrong, it is because his premises are erroneous.

Voltaire considered the American Indian as one of the seven independent races. Jefferson's belief was that he was indigenous; thus easily disposing of the question of migration; while Franklin, whose mind was active in universal inquiry, avoided any decided opinion on this interesting question. The Lecturer here drew a progressive picture of the state of society in the East in the earlier ages. Basing his own opinions upon the deductions of Christian Philosophy, and the fact that nothing is easier than national decline, he observed that the barbarity of the old world was the parent of barbarity in the new; thus acquiescing in the doctrine of migration. Although the manner of their coming to this continent is not yet known, their customs and usages when found here in 1492 satisfactorily proved them to have emigrated from the East. They recognized no law of government but that of retaliation—the strong were the rulers of the weak. Columbus called them Indians, fully believing their state, manners, and mode of life to be sufficient proofs of their Asiatic origin. In this belief he lived, and in this belief, as Irving says, he died. The recent researches of Cass, Gallatin, Duponceau, Pickering and others have placed these inquiries on higher grounds, and given to those proofs the analogy of grammatical concord, and the construction and adaptation of words to names and motion; while so unchanged was the Indian character, that if Columbus should see them now, he would find them the same in all their habits and passions as when Ferdinand and Isabella sat upon the throne of Spain. Indeed, any departure from this rule of caste was deemed degrading; and thus we are enabled to account for their continued opposition to agriculture, letters, and the laws of civilization; and as was Brandt amid the ruins of Wyoming, so, in policy, purpose and nature, were Tecumseh, Black Hawk and Osceola.

Consistency is a prevailing and enduring characteristic of the Indian, and on this, with its associate disregard of dangers, depends much of the poetical glory which dwells around the Indian's life. The Lecturer then drew a very interesting and spirited picture, corroborative of those remarks, of the public career of the famous chieftain Pontiac, who so distinguished himself in the Canadian wars between the French and English during the reign of George II., fully sustaining their consistency through all hazards and ingenuities to attain his purposes, to the period of his tragic death. In conclusion, Mr. Schoolcraft remarked on the frequently proposed question—Can the Indian be civilized?—and was of opinion that, as in the analogical case of Prince Lee Boo in England, if such can be effected, it must be through the agency of religion as revealed and laid down in the sacred Scriptures.

## MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

We mentioned in our Postscript yesterday the meeting and organization of the Legislature of Virginia, and the reading of the Message of Col. John Rutherford, acting Governor, which we find in the Richmond papers of the 7th. It is very moderate in its tone, takes decided ground upon few of the questions discussed, and is on the whole a weak and unsatisfactory document. We give below a summary of its principal points.

After alluding in an appropriate manner to the death of President Harrison, it alludes to the finances of the Commonwealth, which are said to be in "sound condition." The State is indebted to the Richmond Banks in the sum of \$345,000, payable on the 15th day of this month. The Governor recommends the imposition of a tax to meet the expenses of the Government, instead of resorting, as heretofore, to loans. He justifies the suspension of specie payments last winter, hopes that a resumption may soon be effected, but is for giving the Banks one more day of grace, which is to be "positively the last." The old Bank of the United States is kicked at, and the creation of a new one pronounced inexpedient and unconstitutional.

The present condition of the Militia of the State is pronounced to be almost useless, and the outline of a plan for their more efficient organization and discipline is sketched. In this connection the Military Institute at Lexington is recommended to legislative favor.

The necessity of elevating the character of the Common Schools of the State is urged, for which an increase of the School Fund is declared indispensable. Instead of effecting this by resorting to the State Treasury or by a specific tax, he recommends that the several Counties be authorized, with the consent of the People, to raise the necessary sum. He asks aid also for the Colleges, Academies and Medical School of the State.

With regard to the Internal Improvements of the State, although not very decided, he thinks that the most important works should be speedily completed, and the rest stopped. He advises the Legislature to make no appropriation of the Distribution Money, since "calculations based upon the continuance of the law may prove delusive." A Board of Agriculture has been established. The conduct of certain "fanatics" in venturing to send petitions to Congress for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia is denounced with great fervor.

The following is the passage relating to the difficulties between this State and Virginia. It is more moderate than we were led to expect:

I regret that nothing has transpired since the last session of the Legislature to encourage the belief that the unpleasant controversy so long depending between this State and the State of New-York will be satisfactorily adjusted. I submit herewith the correspondence between the Executive authorities of the two States, not heretofore communicated. It will display, it is believed, on the part of the Executive of this Commonwealth, an anxious desire to maintain unimpaired the most friendly relations with a State to which we have ever been bound by the ties of affection and interest. With a devoted loyalty to the Union, we have manifested patience, forbearance and courtesy, earnestly hoping if possible to obviate the necessity of resorting to any measure of defence. Our just claim upon that State, under the solemn covenant of the Constitution, and our reiterated appeals to her reason and justice have as yet been unavailing. The course of her Executive has been fully sustained by her Legislature, and under circumstances which aggravate the injuries we have received.

I sincerely trust it may yet be possible for other counsels to prevail, and that a returning sense of justice will result in the recognition of our rights and the perpetuation of that harmony, which, if not actually interrupted, is at least most seriously threatened. Under present circumstances, the Commonwealth owes it to herself to devise and execute firmly proper measures to guard the rights and property of her citizens. If, in the discharge of this duty, imposed by the most solemn considerations, unkind feelings or unpleasant collisions should unhappily arise, the responsibility must rest with those who have left us no alternative. A due regard for the peace of the Union, and an anxious desire to remove as far as practicable, all cause of irritation, will no doubt dictate a resort to measures purely protective. With this view the inspection law of the last Legislature was adopted; and the remote period to which its execution was deferred, affords conclusive evidence of the patience and forbearance of Virginia. As, however, the first day of May next is the prescribed time when its provisions will become operative, unless the course of New York shall in the mean time render it unnecessary, I respectfully recommend its careful revision, and the adoption of such additional enactments as your wisdom may suggest, more effectually to accomplish its objects. The correspondence herewith submitted, so fully explains the views and course of the Executive Authorities of the two States, that I forbear further reference to the subject.

**REPUTATION.**—A Mississippi paper states that Mr. Gwin, one of the newly elected anti-bond members of Congress, was indebted to the Union Bank of Mississippi upward of \$500,000, all of which, except a small sum paid in depreciated paper, remains unpaid.

**CANADA.**—The Canadians are again agitating the measure of laying a duty upon American produce. Meetings have been held, and petitions are in circulation to that effect.

**ST. JOHN, N. B.**—A correspondent of the Boston Atlas states that six attempts were made to fire the city of St. John on Wednesday night, though very happily, without success. One was made in the Trinity Church, one in the Presbyterian Church, and another in the Mechanics' Institute. The damage in all these cases was somewhat severe; in the Presbyterian Church, the curtains, Communion Table and pulpit dressings were consumed. Great alarm is felt by the citizens, and every exertion has been made to protect property and preserve order.

**FIRE AT POTSDAM.**—The Sattin Factory of H. G. Munson & Co. with all its contents, the Company store and dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Cox, and the aqueduct building of Mr. Patridge at Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co. were burned on the 27th ult. The loss is very heavy—that of H. G. Munson & Co. being not less than \$20,000, with only \$6,000 insured. The goods were mostly saved from the store, but the Company lost, besides the buildings, about \$6,000.

**A CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.**—At Chillicothe, on the 25th ult., Wm. Ford, a colored man, was found guilty of the murder of his own child, by blows whilst intoxicated, and on Tuesday last was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, at hard labor, during his natural life.

**Mr. Talbert, mate of the steamboat Vicksburg, and a hand were drowned from the yawl while it was going a shore at New Carthage, La. on the 20th.**

## FOREIGN ITEMS BY THE ACADIA.

Parliament has been further prorogued until Thursday the 15th of December.

Several Chartist Meetings have lately been held at Brighton, and in other large towns of England.

In the South of France, extensive floods have done much mischief.

Tranquillity is completely restored in Brussels. The only new details of any importance relates to the seizure of two bronze percussion guns, with a quantity of bullets.

The shaft of the Artesian well at Southampton has now reached the chalk or great water-bearing stratum, a depth of 469 feet. The shaft is still proceeding at seven feet diameter.

The Niger Expedition, from the time of quitting England to the 20th August, has lost only three men out of the 300 composing it. According to another statement nine have died, but this seems to be erroneous.

Two extensive lace manufactories, the one in Chesterfield, the other in Bampton, have ceased working. This is to be attributed to the large stocks and the difficulty in making sales.

A treaty of navigation was concluded at Tern on the 17th of September, between the King of Sardinia on the one hand, and the Queen of England on the other, the ratifications of which were exchanged 6th inst. at Turin.

The Duke of Wellington has given directions for the re-furnishing of the principal apartments at St. James's Palace, and it is said that her Majesty and Prince Albert will honor the noble Duke with a visit early in the Spring.

The Birmingham manufacturers are now receiving some large orders from the United States. These orders had been suspended while the McLeod affair was pending, but were issued after the trial had concluded. The calamitous fire at the Tower will also give employment to a considerable number of hands in the gun trade. Upon the whole, the prospects of the Birmingham artisans for the winter are more cheering than could have been anticipated a short time since.

The Paris papers state that King Louis Philippe has sent an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, congratulating her Majesty on the birth of the young Prince.

The waters in the different parks in London were covered with ice, and there was a strong indication of a severe winter.

Incendiarism and highway robberies were spreading in England very rapidly.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth Dock Yard to get twelve ships ready for sea immediately—four of them to be ready for gun ships.

The present British Government have determined to send reinforcements to China. Major General Lord Salton is to leave England in a few weeks, with an effective force of 1,500 men. He is to be second in command to Sir Hugh Gough. He is an eminent officer, having distinguished himself in Sir John Moore's celebrated campaign, and afterwards at Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

We learn that Mr. Everett, the American Minister to England, on receiving information of his appointment, which reached him at Naples, set out for London, by way of Rome and Marseilles, and had arrived, with his family, in Paris. He would leave Paris for London on the 16th.

A very brilliant ball and concert were given at Guildhall on the evening of the 17th, under the patronage of the Common Council, for the relief of the exiles from Poland. As many as 1,500 or 1,600 persons were present.

On the evening of November 3d there was a remarkable slide of earth on the Croydon Railway, at the deep cutting at the New Cross station near London. The cutting at that place was 70 feet deep, and by this slide the track was filled up to a depth of 3 to 15 feet to a distance of 300 yards. A large number of men, as many as could work—more than 160—with four locomotive engines, were employed day and night in removing the obstruction. Up to the 13th a passage had been opened nearly three quarters of the way. The last train from Brighton for the night had just passed up before the slide took place.

The corner stone of the new Royal Exchange is to be laid by Prince Albert early in January. The contract for building it has been taken at \$553,320, to be completed by June 25, 1844, under a penalty of \$95 per day. It is to be fire-proof throughout, every separate shop and letting being divided by party walls, and fire-proof arches on iron beams are described as separating the building horizontally at various levels.

The Courier Français, after complaining of the severity with which *galéras*, persons sentenced to hard labor, are treated, publishes a letter from Tulle of the 8th inst. describing the departure of that infamous intriguer Madame Lafarge, from her prison to the central house of correction at Montpellier. She was removed in a post chaise, attired in deep mourning, and enveloped in a rich cloak, which had been sent to her from Paris. She was accompanied by her maid, Clementine, and was attended by two gendarmes. It appears that when the order for her removal arrived, it was accompanied by an order from the minister to "pay her all the respect due to her misfortune!" Less fascinating criminals are conveyed to the prisons of Pau with chains about their necks, and are only allowed straw for their beds at night. The progress of Madame Lafarge, convicted of murder (of her husband) and robbery, was one of triumph rather than of punishment.

**THE SLAVE TRADE.**—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board the British Government ship *Acorn*, dated

"St. Helena, September 4, 1841.  
"On our passage here from Rio Janeiro, when about half-way across, a sail was reported one morning at daylight, and chase was immediately given, the stranger also making sail, and putting before the wind, which looked very suspicious. At about 5 o'clock we had nearer him considerably, and fired a blank gun and hoisted our colors. No answer. At 10 o'clock we were closing her fast, and observing that it was a slave, with slaves on board, fired several shot over her, which at last made her hoist Portuguese colors and round to. On getting alongside her, and when in the act of hoisting out and lowering our boats, the villain of a Captain put his helm up and ran right on board of us. Luckily we were too quick for him in making sail again, so sustained no damage. I was the first on board, and such a sight I never saw before, and hope never to see again. First, one of the crew lying shot through the shoulder, and nobody caring for him in the least; secondly, the Captain two-thirds drunk, and very abusive and insolent; and last, though not least, about 530 poor creatures crowded between decks, where they could but just sit upright. The smell and sight of their poor, emaciated bodies was dreadful; and although only fourteen days out, 22 had died of Small Pox, and 26 others had it also. Indeed, so reduced were they, that it was difficult to decide, at a glance the sex of the poor women and girls, not a vestige of feature remaining by which to distinguish them. Two or three of them were lifted with one hand with the greatest ease. Such a sight I never saw. We sent the slave (the Anna by name) the same evening to Rio for condemnation."

**A Mississippi Whig paper, we perceive, recommends that every Mississippi, who designs to travel, shall, if entitled to it, take with him a satisfactory certificate of his not having voted, at the late election, for the reprobation of the State Bonds. The recommendation is a very timely one. A tavern-keeper, in Kentucky, or in any other State, would soon trust a convicted swindler for a night, judging and breakfast, as a Mississippi Anti-Bond payer. [Louisville Jour.]**

**Lost.**—A gentleman on his way to make a deposit in one of the banks, lost \$1,700 in bank notes and a check for \$1,000. [N. O. Pic.]

**Mr. Sanford Lewis of Moreau, Saratoga Co., committed suicide on the 26th ult. by throwing himself into the Hudson. He was a respectable and wealthy farmer, and no other cause can be assigned for the rash act except alienation of mind. For several days previous to his death, he employed his time in calling on his friends, and informing them that he should die during the week, and wished them to attend his funeral; notwithstanding which no fears were entertained that he would destroy himself.**

**While the railroad cars between Auburn and Rochester were passing through a deep cut near Camillus, the embankment caved down and crushed the large passenger car. The passengers escaped unhurt. The Auburn train also broke its connection road, which also caused further delay. The Post Office car of the track, but was soon replaced without injury.**

**The friends of Temperance will, we trust, note the fact that the celebration of the New-England Society will be held on the 22d inst., on strictly Temperance principles. A splendid dinner is to be given at the Astor House, at which wine and all spirituous liquors will give place to the ladies. Prof. HADDOCK, of Dartmouth College, will deliver the oration.**

**Under the head of our City Intelligence will be found the report of a singular and enormous series of frauds, and of the arrest of one of our most respected citizens on suspicion of being involved.**

**A Mr. Finney at St. Louis was robbed of his cloak, pencil, ring and purse by three scoundrels. He followed them, and by the aid of the Police succeeded in arresting them.**

**Two ladies were knocked down by a horse, while crossing a street in Philadelphia on Monday, and one of them, a Mrs. Bartram, so badly injured that she is not expected to recover.**

**Samuel McHenry, late Chief Justice of Harrison Co. Texas, was recently tried and committed for stealing 19 slaves from Nachitoches.**

**The dwelling house of Rev. George Wilkinson of Jones's Prairie, Ill. with its out-houses was burned on the 22d ult. Loss \$1,000.**

**The Steamboat Agnes, on her passage from St. Croix River, to St. Louis, with a load of lumber sunk near the Upper Rapids.**

**Exchanges.**  
To the Editor of the Tribune:

A correspondent of the Evening Post, who signs himself "An Old Merchant," and who treats upon the subject of Exchanges in his own unvarnished way, of course, seems to be entirely ignorant even of this "simple subject," as he, in a careless out-of-the-way manner, deigns to call it. He begins with: "Few subjects are less understood; none more simple, than the subject of exchange." And he seems to treat it in a manner and in language approximate to his estimate of the responsibility of the subject. Now, as to the subject of exchange being a simple one, I shall not attempt to deny; but as to the correspondent in question being acquainted with this simple subject I very much doubt; or, if he is acquainted with it, he has taken particular care to conceal it entirely in his communication, and renders it, instead, a complete chaos, as far as common sense and common reason dictate. He begins his story very well, but contradictions with a palpable feature, show themselves through the attempted veil of reason, drawn over to hide the broad and open features of truth, in order to push aside a United States Bank, under this thin veil of burlesque balderdash, with a slight sprinkling of reason, where no main point is in view. He admits that it is all owing to the default of the banks in certain parts of the United States to redeem their bills in specie, leaving them at a heavy discount to be redeemed or bought up by brokers and shavers, when he says: "Thus, if the circulation of New-Orleans is ten per cent. below specie, a merchant, who sells a bill payable in that medium, gets just so much less for it. A merchant in N. Orleans drawing on New-York, a specie-paying place, asks just much more for his bill, as the medium in which he receives it, is below specie." Admit it; and what does this show, in every word, and in every form of meaning, but the importance of the equalization of the currency?—and how can it be done in any form except by the establishment of a banking institution by the Government of the United States, with branches in all the separate States in the Union, with sufficient power to deal in bills of exchange to any reasonably required amount? If the correspondent of the Post can point out any other way so well adapted for the purpose, let him, and I shall admit it provided it be within the bounds of reason.

**PLAIN TRUTH.**

**SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.**—The day before yesterday the following circumstance occurred on board one of the boats on the Catherine ferry: A man who is in the habit of crossing the ferry daily, went as usual on board the boat. There was some thing odd and unusual in his manner, which attracted the attention of the coxswain and some of the passengers. He went up to a person on board and offered him some money, observing that it was all he had about him, and that he had no farther use for that. He then went to the side of the boat and deliberately jumped overboard. The boat was immediately stopped. A small boat was put off from a vessel in the river, and after some search the man was found perched upon the wheel of the steamboat, his cold duck having produced a revulsion of feeling. [Brooklyn News.]

**FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.**—We are indebted to Captain Kempton, of the *Jeannette*, from New South Wales, for a file of Sydney papers to the 5th of August.

Captain Grimes, of the *Jeannette*, from China, discovered a small island in lat. 9° 16' N. long. 145° 43' E., which was not laid down in the chart. The island appeared to be about six miles in circumference, and was entirely uninhabited. There also appeared to be an error in the chart respecting the laying down of Allcock Island, which is in 9° 30' lat., instead of 9° 33' N., but the longitude was found to agree with Captain Grimes's. [Jour. Com.]

**THE FINE ARTS.**—A society has recently been formed of the various artists now resident in Boston and its vicinity. It is to be composed of the professors of the arts of painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving. At the first meeting, Washington Allston was, we learn, chosen President, and the office now waits his acceptance. [Boston Post.]

**GOING AHEAD.**—Our Railroad is doing a capital business. They have now as much freight as they can carry, together with a large number of passengers. A train of 31 cars came over the road on Tuesday last. [Hudson Gazette.]

**MURDER.**—A man named William Boyle, a laborer, on the Railroad near Aldrich's Tavern, town of Amity, Allegany county, was shot, on Thursday, Nov. 25, and expired in a few moments. The perpetrator of the horrid crime, Henry Sheffield, a colored man, and an accomplice, have been arrested, as we learn, and lodged in Angelica jail to await their trial. Of the particulars of this murder we have not been informed. [Nunda Gaz.]

## By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Washington Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

Nothing of importance has taken place in either House of Congress, to-day.

The Senate adopted a joint resolution for the election of two Chaplains to interchange weekly during the session; which was concurred in by the House.

Messrs. Dixon, Berrien, King, Barrow, and Choate appeared in their seats to-day; as did also Messrs. McRoberts, Peirce and Woodbury yesterday. The Senate were in Session about ten minutes.

In the House, on motion of Mr. TELLINGHAST, a joint resolution was adopted, providing that a Committee of three be appointed to join such Committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to direct the expenditures of the Library moneys.

After some conversation as to the business to be taken up, Mr. CARUTHERS asked permission to introduce to the House, the subject of a disagreement between himself and Mr. DAWSON, of La. as to their respective rights to the desk in the House, formerly occupied by Hon. John Sergeant, which was claimed by Mr. Caruthers on the ground of a transfer to him, by Mr. Sergeant, and was also claimed by Mr. Dawson, both of which gentlemen had agreed to refer this important matter to the decision of the House. Some conversation arose on the subject, and Mr. STANLEY offered a resolution declaring that Mr. Caruthers was entitled to the desk.

Further remarks were made by several members, numbers of whom claimed the floor at the same time; and among whom Mr. CHARLES BROWN of Pa. with his accustomed vehemence, eloquence, and earnestness, opposed the resolution. The resolution was adopted, and the desk given to Mr. Caruthers.

A resolution was adopted furnishing for the members three daily papers during the session.

Hon. WILLIAM SMITH, Representative elect from the Calpeper District, Virginia, being introduced by Mr. GILMER, was qualified, and took his seat.

The House then, after a session of nearly an hour, adjourned.

**ARGES.**

**DISGRACEFUL LEGISLATIVE AFFRAY.**—A most disgraceful scene occurred between two blackguards in the Tennessee Legislature on the 28th ult., which resulted in a rencontre with pistols, in which, however, the only one injured was a third person, a clerk in a store, who was wounded in the knee.

It seems that in the morning one Haskell remarked in the House that he would not submit to a repetition of language used on the Democratic side. He then walked to the fire-place where the other bully, whose name was Rowles, met him and asked whether the remark was intended for him. Haskell answered that it was. Rowles answered that he held himself at all times responsible for all that he said on the floor. The other told him that if he would say as much out of the House he would chastise him. Hereupon ensued a regular set-to which was interrupted by the bystanders.

In the afternoon they met in front of the Capitol and fired pistols at each other, with the result already stated. If they are not both expelled the House, the Tennessee Legislature will sink almost as low in the estimation of all lovers of order as our Lower House of Congress—lower it could not well be.

Hon. DIXON H. LEWIS of Ala. has arrived in Washington in fine health and spirits. The Intelligence says that no member has been welcomed with more sincere gratification.

**SENTENCED AGAIN.**—Williamson, alias Thompson alias Webb, the notorious burglar was sentenced on Wednesday, at Philadelphia, to three years' imprisonment on one indictment, and on two others two years each, making seven years in the Penitentiary. His accomplice, Joseph Smith, was sentenced in all to five years' confinement. The Philadelphia Gazette says:

Williamson handed the court a paper in which it was suspected he would make some important disclosures, but which proved upon reading to contain nothing except an intimation that he had pleaded guilty to the several indictments with the view only of waiving a trial, and that he was not connected with all the offences charged against him. He is 46 years of age, from London, and has been in this country ten years.

The Court Martial which is soon to assemble for the trial of Capt. Bolton at Philadelphia will be composed of Commodore Jacob Jones, President; Commodores John Downes, Henry E. Ballard, E. P. Kennedy, John B. Nicolson, W. B. Shubrick, and Capt. Daniel Turner, Members. Charles H. Winder, Esq. of Baltimore, Judge Advocate.

**SENATOR PRESTON.**—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury repeats from Columbia, S. C., the rumor of Senator Preston's intended resignation, and says it is hinted that Governor McDuffie will accept the seat for the unexpired term or a longer period. Mr. Preston waits to see the message before he decides on his course.

The Charleston Courier notices a rumor that S. H. BUTLER, M. C. from South Carolina, intends resigning his seat as Representative in Congress, in consequence of a determination to remove to the Western country. Messrs. Charles R. Carroll and S. W. Trotti, of Barnwell District, will be candidates for the vacancy.

**FROM FLORIDA.**—The following letter from the Savannah Republican is dated

TAMPA, Nov. 24.

Gentlemen: To-morrow or next day a party of the enemy will be in, and that will complete the whole number of Indians who have frequented that district of country, lying between this and the Suwannee—all Tallahassee. A large party will assemble at Fort Fanning early next month. At their own request transports have been sent to take them to that port. This will be accomplished through a party of friendly Indians from this place. The friendly and influential Indians are now disseminated over all the Territory, and from every point the accounts give great assurance of success. I am just stepping on board the boat for the Caloosahatchee, where a number of operating detachments have assembled. They will be put in motion on the 27th inst. The Southern bands are quarrelling and many of the disaffected have come already. Sam Jones's power is lost, and he cannot array any thing like a formidable force against our Company. He is now hotly pursued, and the officers after him are sanguine. I hope shortly to be able to tell you from the Everglades that all is over. Very truly, &c.

Try Chapman's Magic Razor Strop 102 William St. 50 cents. 75 cents, \$1.15 and 1.50 each. Warranted to please or the money returned. (2), d10

**THE BANKS.**—The panic of last week, in relation to our Banks, has measurably subsided, and with reasonable forbearance on the part of Bankers and the Newspapers, we have cause to apprehend little more difficulty with these Institutions. All, or nearly all, of the unsound Banks have failed. Those that have stood through the severe ordeal of the past, may look to the future with confidence. With very few exceptions, the Safety Fund Banks and the Associations under the General Law, are now not only solvent but unembarrassed.

The failure of the Buffalo Banks has thrown a large amount of paper for redemption upon the Safety Fund. This demand upon that Fund should be met promptly. The contributing Banks themselves have the deepest and most direct interest in the ready redemption of these notes. The Safety Fund is a tower of strength to the Banks from which that Fund is drawn. Let them meet the emergency now presented, and in all future time the public confidence in them will be inviolable. It is now confidently believed by capitalists that the fate of the tripping Banks have fallen. The Commercial Bank of Oswego and the Clinton County Bank were known to be weak. Their failure, therefore, need not create apprehension in relation to other Banks. Should the Safety Fund be replenished, as it ought to be, and the notes of the insolvent Banks redeemed early, we shall be exempted from further embarrassments in our currency. [Alb. Eve. Jour.]

**FUNERAL OF NABON—**He who in his life came near being the Emperor of the world, rising from obscurity to the throne of a great Kingdom, literally the King of Kings; whose fame was known to the remotest corners of the earth, has at last found a resting place for his ashes on the banks of the Seine in his beloved France. The funeral service, held at a luncheon, exhibited the most gorgeous display of pageantry that ever before was witnessed; a representation of which can only be seen at one of our principal theatres. Every body has heard of Nabonon, his victories, his greatness, his exile, his death and the funeral service, and a luncheon, exhibited the most gorgeous display of pageantry that ever before was witnessed; a representation of which can only be seen at one of our principal theatres. 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